THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONIT sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS, We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges on shillty. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSIS, RENEWALS, ETC.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the

ions or changes they desire made in CORE : STONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag-Industrial and Household matters, is to the Editor will always receive tion. Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications swipts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary and nuder no circumstances guarantee lication at any special date.

label on the last paper received, and specify

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. ENTERED AT THE EXPENSE ON FORT OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

SAMPLE COPIES.



NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

GET UP CLUBS.

Comrades, the fight on veterans and veteruns' rights is intensely bitter, and will become much more so as the time approaches session of that body. Every possible effort is going to be made to turn the current of public opinion against veterans and pensions. The crusade against them is brutal and merciless,

THE NATIONAL TERBUNE is the only reliance the veterans have to meet their enemies on equal terms. It is the only great paper of the country that devotes itself solely and singly to fighting their battles. The other papers which are friendly to them have other interests which they deem more important. They hold their party or local interests above those of the veterans. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has no interes but those of the veterans and their dependent ones. It fights for them

It is very necessary for all veterans to take the strongest interest in extending its circulation, that it be made as strong as possible for the battle which is now on Every veteran should not only send his own subscription, but, if possible, a club of his nequaintances. He can best help fight the battle for himself and his comrades-for the widows and orphans of those who have been mustered cut-by pushing the circulation of the paper. Wherever it is read it makes friends and champions for him.

Let very comrade go to work at once to get were subscribers for the paper.

Let him be sure that a club is ruised in his prightorhood, and that every veteran, and every Jeisal and relative of a veteran, is urged to

they were helpless to prevent, and are doubt- must rouse themselves to the determination less taking this opportunity to get back at | that that finish must be in their favor.

It looks as if the whole of Europe-except Great Britain-will soon be arrayed in two great leagues. The Dreibund now consists of Germany, Austria and Italy,

These have populations and armies as

Germany Austria Italy	SN.0	47,000,000 38,000,000		1,492,104 1,078,504 2,500,172		
	115,0	00,000		5,171	,2%0	
Against	these	are	Russia	and	France	
which have	popul	latio	a bos so	rmies	2	
Table 1						

...191,000;000 2,300,900 8,692,200 \$42,000,000

Now it is proposed to have Servia, Sweden, Montenegro, Denmark and Greece join Rus-

zia. The	se populations an	d armies:
Servin		210,000 195,000 100,000 50,000 40,000
	6,200,000	695,000

subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? break will last no one can tell, so it behooves If not, do so at once, to give the paper more an unprecedently low price to take immedipower in championing the cause of the veterans | ate advantage of the offer.

WHAT IT MUST MEAN.

Comrades must understand that there cannot help being a strong, definite purpose behind all this tirade of abuse against them the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the papers do not incessantly harp upon one theme, all the orators do not constantly fulminate from the stump without having a definitely-settled plan of campaign, and being repeating the stale old lie: urged on by a regularly-organized scheme to occasional sporadic outbursts against pensions and soldiers, we could safely attribute them to the lingering venem of the war, and | fore. could afford to disregard them. But if we mistake or underrate the malignant earnestat grave peril to our interests. It is a deadly objects as Lee's campaign into Pennsylvania, and even more carefully organized and prepared for its work than his army was. the hills around Gettysburg, and beat it back if we hope to preserve the pension system for the benefit of ourselves, and the widows, orphans, and dependent fathers and

mothers of our comrades.

against us is made up of the unrepentant rebels of the South and the malignant Copperheads of the North, reinforced by all the selfish Free Traders who hope to profit by the breaking down of the manufacturing industries and agricultural interests built Any non-sub- up by our protective system. The rebels scriber into whose and the Copperheads have enlisted in the hands a copy of this army because they hate every man who wore the blue and did much or little toward saving the Nation and defeating their war against it. The Free Traders have rallied around the black banners because they feel that if they can break down the pension system they can take away one of the main reasens for maintaining duties upon imports. find it to be superior in interest and attract- The English merchants and manufacturers, iveness to any and all of them. It is beyond who have seen, with such bitter chagrin, so against us. Look further. question the best weekly family paper in the | much of their valuable trade taken away and transferred to this country, are willing which Jeff Davis sang a short time before to contribute any amount of money to carry | the battle, when he surveyed the beleagon the fight to success, just as they were | uered Army of the Cumberland from the willing to buy Confederate bonds by the summit of Lookout Mountain and telemillion dollars, and supply endless quanti- graphed to Richmond that nothing could ties of Eufield rifles and Armstrong guns in prevent its capture and destruction. Gen. order to make the rebellion a success. If Bragg's official report for Oct, 31-three the pension system can be broken down it for Congress to meet, and during the coming | will be a much more profitable venture for them than when they fitted out the Alabama and other pirates to destroy our merchant marine, and throw the carrying trade of the world into their hands. The same men, or the sons and successors of the same men, who fought us at the front, or maligned us and plotted against us in the rear from 1861 to 1865, are now arrayed against us. The abuse they shower upon all who receive pensions, or are instrumental in getting them for others, is an echo of that which descended upon the head of every man who so much as lifted his hand to preserve the Union. They did not surrender at Appomattex; they only recognized that they were forced to carry on the struggle in a

which will offset that crushing defeat. This means a fight-a bitter, unrelenting fight from now until they or we are utterly defeated. There can be no compromises-no half-way victories-any more than there was in putting down the rebellion. Either the pension system must be maintained as it now is, and still farther liberalized, or it must be destroyed altogether. We can and will accept nothing less. They will be satisfied with nothing less. All the talk of "reforming the pension system," of "lopping off abuses," etc., is mere sham and pretense. They want no "reform" which will not destroy the pension system, root and branch. The "abuses" they would "lop off" are all payments to men and women for military services performed from It is more than probable that English and 1861 to 1865. On the other hand, the com-German intrigues are at the bottom of the rades feel-and most rightfully-that the Chilean business. Both those countries are pension laws as they stand fall far short of strong rivals of ours for South American | what the Nation owes its saviors. They intrade, and are doing everything possible to sist on more liberality, instead of less, and antagonize our interests there, and incite their insistence is eminently just. Consecomity against us. They were much dis- quently there can be no middle course. It turbed by the Pan-American Congress, which | must be a fight to a finish, and the veterans

different way, and they hope that the time

us. English merchants have long had a The supreme necessity, therefore, for vetcontrolling influence in Chilean commerce, crans is organization and determination. and the Germans are exceedingly anxious They must stand resolutely by each other to get a footbold there. They will make and their friends. They must regard every common cause to oust us, and then fight out assault upon the pension system or those the po-session of the trade between them- connected with pension-getting as directed against themselves. Their enemies are cunningly trying to divide and weaken them by singling out certain individuals and officials as objects of attack to break them down. This is merely the war tactics of conquering by detail. The veterans must take as their motto that an assault upon one

honest soldier is an assault upon all. They can win the fight if they will stand shoulder to shoulder as of old, with a solid front to all their enemies, whether in front or in rear. Let us make this fight another Appomattox for the soldier-haters.

a circulation of a quarter of a million copies by the time Congress meets, and it will have if

OUR GREAT WATCH OFFER.

We earnestly call the attention of our pears in another column. This is vastly the best offer of valuable timepieces ever made by any paper. The watches are simply the to a break in the watch trust we are able to offer them for a fraction of what they have Have you asked all your acquaintances to been heretofore selling at. How long this every one who wants a high-class watch at

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

There was a grand rebel Reunion at Rip- victorious field. ley, Tenn., Oct. 20, at which no less a person than Senator Wm. B. Bate was orator of the and pensions which echoes unceasingly from day, and this man, who has been Governor of Tennessee and sat for four years in the Lakes to the Gulf. All the soldier-hating United States Senate, gave the sanction of his high official position to as wicked falsifications of history as ever have appeared in

There were but about 600,000 soldiers, all arms, n the Confederate army. We were met with an break down pensions. If there were only army of 2,589,000, or nearly five to one, and notwithstanding our inadequate numbers, let the world know we faced for four years 2,750,000 men with a heroism never equaled by any nation be- system began in the South almost before it

It is amazing that a man of Senator Bate's position and record should utter what no ness of the present raid against us, we do so one knows better than he cannot possibly be true. He was a Major-General in the campaign against us-as determined in its | Confederate army, and during the war and since it has always been in a position to know the exact facts connected with its history. Therefore, there can be no excuse for We must meet it as strongly and resolutely | his not knowing that, from first to last, the as we met his flushed and confident army on rebels had at least 1,500,000 men in the field, against which were opposed not more than 2,000,000 Union soldiers, making the proportion in favor of the latter but as four is to three-ridiculously small for an invading army. As we have explained before, while The rank and file of the army arrayed the number of calistments in the Union army was 2,859,132, this included every enlistment for three months, six months, 100 days, etc. A vast number of men enlisted twice, for three months and three years; hundreds of thousands veteranized, and so were counted twice; and great numbers enlisted three times, many four times. It was possible for those who went into short-term regiments to serve out five enlistments. Therefore, 2,000,000 individuals is but a fair estimate for a total of 2,859,132 enlistments.

Again, Senator Bate says: From Chickamanga we pass to Missionary Ridge-an ill-fated spot for us. Here we were infantry, or where you cannot place your artillery to make it available. In this engagement we had 30,000 men and the enemy 99,000 when they was the proper person to represent us at marched from Chattanooga, and yet they crow over a victory where there were three to one

This is quite a different tune from that weeks before the battle-gave the following returns of the infantry and artillery:

Effective total present...... 46,496 Aggregate present..... Besides this, he had 12,000 cavalry guarding his flank and threatening our long

Dec. 10-two weeks after the fighting, and with Longstreet still absent in East Tennessee-Bragg gives the strength of his artillery

and infantry as follows: Present for duty Aggregate present ... Aggregate present and absent...... 113,253 Pieces of artillery.....

He had this many yet, though he had lost 7,000 prisoners in the fighting on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, over 2,000 of his men had deserted to us, besides those who had gone home, and his losses in killed has now come for them to win a victory and wounded were quite heavy.

The official returns of the Union troops present for duty equipt" "at and about Chattanooga," Nov. 20,-four days before the battle,-show:

Infantry		
Artillery	4,477	
Cavalry	3,193	
	64,93	37
Army of the Tennessee		
Infantry	6,622	
Artillery	752	
Cavalry	225	
	- 7.5	9

This includes very many brigades and regiments doing duty in the rear and on the flanks, and which took no part in the battle. An unsigned paper, found in the records of the Army of the Cumberland, and marked "Office copy," gives the following strength of "the troops engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 22-24, 1863";

Fourth Corps Fourteenth Corps... Eleventh and Tweifth Corps...... 9,025

This makes a marvelous difference from the figures which the Senatorial orator gave. The Senator continues:

Go over north Georgia's 100 battlefields in 100 with crimson blood. Then come up to Tennessee, 22,000 men, ali arms; the latter less than one Corps. Lee's command being kept back, how many went down? Six thousand was the number lost to us under the deadly fire of the enemy, although we

routed them from their breastworks, This is a gross misstatement. Gen. Hood reported, Dec. 10, 1864,-after he had sustained frightful losses at Franklin, over 7,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners,-that he had 36,440 men present. This would give him 44,000 at the time Franklin was fought, 10 days before. He gives the strength of Lee's Corps-which did not fight at Franklin-as 10,851. Deducting this, he still had over 34,000 for the assault. In the works at Franklin were the Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-third Corps, and the First and Second Divisions of the THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should have Fourth Corps. The official returns for the two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps for the comrades work for it as it works for them. Nov. 30-the day of the battle-show a present-for-duty" strength of 10,527. The two divisions of the Fourth Corps had on readers to the great watch offer which ap- the same day a strength of 11,331, making a total of 21,858 to oppose Hood's 34,000. The statement that "we routed them from best made anywhere in the world, and owing | their breastworks" is simply untrue, as Gen. Bate knows, since he commanded one of the hotly-contested elections are taking place assaulting divisions, and was painfully aware in Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, and that every attack made met a bloody repulse, Iowa. All these States are claimed by both and two hours after the last gun was fired | parties, and we can give no particulars until

fought for, withdrew unmolested from the

After these alleged figures the Senator defined his own position Washington was a rebel, and I believe you and I were right, and will never deny it. Honored as your Governor twice, and then to a seat in the Senate of the United States, thank God I never in

either position had to applogize. I knew Jefferson Davis personally, and under stood him as an orator, soldier, patriot and statesthe rankest rebel journals. He began by man, and regard him the grandest character on the

American continent.

Later he said: Who furnished a substitute in the South? None Every other one North was a bounty jumper.

This is absurdly untrue. The substitute began in the North, and continued until the grasping conscription law forced every man in the South into the army who was capable of carrying a musket, unless he were the owner of 20 negroes. Then substitutes could no longer be got.

For the pension of Federal soldiers the estimate for the next year is \$140,000,000. Where will this stop? No telling. We have one-third to pay. Tennessee has paid \$40,000,000 toward pensioning the Federal soldiers since the war. Where does this money come from? It comes from the hat that the beautiful girl wears, the shoes you wear and the coffee you buy, and goes on grinding like the mills of the gods, "Slowly, but exceedingly fine," but at last comes from the farmer.

This again is untrue, and preposterously so. A United States Senator has no excuse for telling his constituents that the coffee they drink pays a duty to provide for pension expenditures. Every school child in the North knows that coffee has been on the free list for years.

We have not half exhausted the misrepresentations in the Senator's speech, but our space is exhausted and we must stop.

THE CHILEAN AFFAIR.

In the present dispute with Chile our time. Government is wholly in the right, and that of the Junta wholly in the wrong. There could not be a clearer case. All attempts to routed, but it was bad to be on top of a bill to fight | befog it with assaults on Minister Egan must be futile. Whether or not Mr. Egan Santiago is not the question. So far it has not been demonstrated, or even made probable, that he has done anything to bring reproach upon himself or this country. On the contrary, he seems to have acted with great moderation, and kept himself entirely within the lines of diplomatic propriety. The charges that he or our naval commanders in Chilean waters aided Balmaceda in any manner have been shown to be entirely baseless. Other naval representatives of other powers were not nearly so carefully neutral as ours were. This was particularly true of the British Captain who received on board his vessel the silver which Balmaceda had unlawfully seized, and that was intended to pay for the war ships with which Balmaceda could have crushed his opponents. But the Itata incident seems to have rankled deep in the minds of the successful faction, and incited them to insensate action. The result is that they have rushed into a position from which they must either back down in a most humiliating manner, or else impose upon us the disagreeable duty of vindicating our National dignity by administering exemplary punishment upon them.

In the first place, they denied to our Minister the common diplomatic right of sanctnary for his legation, and actually proceeded to the length of placing his residence in a state of siege. Minister Egan behaved with firmness and dignity in this crisis, and finally succeeded in having the authorities recede from their high-handed position. Next, some sailors from our ships, and wearing the uniform of the United States, were set upon by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso. One was killed outright and several severely | did not laugh any. wounded, some fatally. Acts of studied discourtesy to the officers of our ships by the local authorities followed, and there was no disavowal of the murderous assault by the authorities, or promises of efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice. This was something that no self-respecting Government could overlook, and ours immediately made a proper demand upon that of Chile, which has sent a reply that cannot help being regarded as designedly insulting.

There is but one course left for our Government, and that is to at once make a demand upon Chile for explanation and reparation, and follow this up with such a concentration of naval force in Chilean waters as will show that we are in earnest, and will submit to no trifling or delay.

We do not want to bully a country so comparatively insignificant as Chile, but she has days; the very rivulets as they came down ran red | left us no alternative but to deal with her where Hood fought Franklin; the former had very sharply. Her attitude toward us has been very unfriendly for many years, and she has allowed no opportunity to pass to speak and act most insultingly. Her public men have more than once talked of sending vessels to bombard San Francisco, if we should misbehave ourselves. At the time we sent the Commission to the South American countries, Chile refused to receive it, and her officials said bluntly that they wanted nothing to do with us in anyway, and would thank us to mind our own business. The only reason for this is petty jealousy of the superior greatness and wealth of this country, and umbrage at the disapproval of Chile's spoliation of Peru, which was freely expressed in this country. This last left for our Government but to act with the greatest promptness and decision, even proceeding to acts of armed hostility if Chile will not promptly accede to our just demands. Such a course will have the support of our people without regard to party.

THE ELECTIONS. As we go to press-Tuesday, Nov. 3the Union troops, having gained all they | next week.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

Good Things in Store for Readers of The National Tribune.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the coming year will be made unusually attractive and interesting. We have a great array of valuable features to present to our readers. First and foremost, we have an admirable account of a boy soldier's experiences in

THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN. By Prof. C. A. Hobbs, of the Delavan (Wis.) College. Prof. Hobbs was First Sergeant of Co. B. 99th Ill., and fought the entire campaign which he so graphically describes. He commences with the camp at Milliken's Bend, and carries the reader through all the campaign, giving a boy soldier's views of the marching, camping, fighting, scenery, Genevals, etc. It will be read with great interest by all.

INDIAN STORIES. A Series of Exciting Narratives of Life, Loving, Hunting and Fighting on the Western Frontier. By Col. Henry Inman, the popular author.

LARZ BEVERLY. An Interesting Romance. By Mrs. Olive Logan Sikes, the

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A. A NOBLE ATONEMENT. An Interesting

of the Russian Legation. SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond Fields. By H. B. Harrison. CARRYING THE FIRST MAIL SOUTH. By Geo. B. Hall.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright. SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Almont Barnes.

THE BELL WETHER GUIDE. By Mrs. Louise Morgan Sill (daughter of Gen. Morgan L. Smith). A Story of East Tennessee Loyalty.

This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to Lieut. T. Dix Bolles will continue his

fascinating series of "Experiences and Ad-Frank G. Carpenter will continue his in-

teresting letters. Prof. Felix L. Oswald will continue his attractive articles. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will constantly e made better and more interesting.

The paper costs only two cents a week.

Every family should have it. If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubted at once, and with little trouble

Let each subscriber try it.



Hawhaw, the Humorist (concluding his atest joke .- Now, I call that pretty good, but you did not seem to appreciate it, Trotter. You | Maryland.

Trotter (returned tourist)-I laughed heartily at it four months ago when I found it chiseled on the walls of a recently-exhumed house in Pompeii.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE. Salvation Army Captain (solemnly)-My friend, are you prepared to die? Alkali Ike-Say, looky yere! This is an unfair advantage to take of a feller. I'm totally unarmed an' hain't got a cent.

STILL WORSE, Farmer Grayneck (to gentleman agriculmake her lay biled eggs.

Gentleman Agriculturist (recently from the city)-Well, that was not so bad as the attempt my partner made. He tried the same thing on



Returned Globe-trotter (cheerily)-I had a rather unique experience in Egypt. After tolling wearily up to the apex of one of the pyramids I came face to face with a man who down, and had vowed that it should never float act is simply intolerable. There is nothing | course we became quite friendly and exchanged confidences. And then imagine my astonishment at discovering that this lone stranger name, letter for letter, as myself!

Casual Acquaintance-It was indeed strange. By the way, what might your name be? We have never been introduced, you know. Globe-trotter-John Smith,

REAL MOCK TURTLE. Waiter-Mock turtle soup, sir? Joash Grayneck (in city cafe)-Is it real Waiter-Yes, sir.

None of ver artificial mock tartle for me !

A BAD CASE.

truly love me, Count? Count Poppenheimer-Lofe you, schweet

PERSONAL.

greature? I analyze you!

The many members of the old 19th Mass. will be delighted to learn that, after months of hard work, Comrade Joe de Castro, Post 8, Middleboro, Mass., President of the 19th Mass. Association, last week received from the Secretary of War a medal of onor awarded to Col. Edmund Ities, late of the 19th, "for conspicuous bravery on the third day at Gettysburg," where the gallant Colonel fell desperately wounded inside the lines of Pickett's advance. The medal has been forwarded to Chicago, where Story. By Mme. Sophie Redsleld de Meissner, the Colonel is serving as Judge Advocate-General on the staff of Maj. Gen. Miles, U.S. A. A public presentation of the same will be made next week at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Gen. Miles officiating at the ceremony.

Capt. Wm. Fowler, comrade of Hancock Post, New York, Right Worshipful High Muk-a-Muk of the Thiteen Club, and member of 613 different organizations, celebrated his 64th birthday on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21 last, at his residence on Jersey City Hights. The house was illuminated from cellar to cupols, likewise the ground. The Captain, with a handsome red neck tie, and the lappel of his dress cost decorated with a dahlis, received his guests with that bon homme for which he is noted. The presents were numerous and costly, and it is needless to say that the banquet which took place at I o'clock was in the host's

Lieut, Henry C. Hodges, 22d Inf., son of Col. H. C. Hodges, of the Quartermaster's Department, will be married Oct. 21 to Miss Netta Haines, daugh- these men were at the front during the late unter of Col. Haines, at Poughkeepsie N. Y. The pleasantness, and consequently were not scared at wedding will be a quiet affair, and the couple will a fanatic or any other imbecile who might appear, go to their future station in Arizona.

father, the General. She is beloved by all who know her. Her erect carriage shows her devotion eral in London, has rented a house at Berkeley, to calisthenics. She is well read in current litera- which is about 25 miles out of London. He has ture and is very fond of the theater. She has a given up his rooms in the big city, and proposes to magnificent collection of old manuscripts and auto- live in the country for a time. Gen. New does graphs. In appearance Miss Sherman is of medium | not care for what is said of him in old England, hight and slight, graceful figure. Her hair, of | but conducts his business as though he was attendwhich she possesses an abundance, is in color a ling to the affairs of the Treasury Department, beautiful auburn, that could under no circum- which he managed so well as the Assistant Secrestances be called a red, and her complexion the tary and Treasurer. Gen. New is remembered in clear, healthy pallor which so often accompanies | Washington as one of the best fellows who ever anburn hair. Her eyes are a dark gray. Her held office here. social success is due largely to her charming manner. In it Miss Sherman is most happy and successful. It combines a mixture of dignity, reserve and cordiality, with the prettiest way of saying sincerely charming things, and makes for her hosts of acquaintances, whom her strength of character and charm of disposition turn rapidly into warm friends. But successful as her manner is now it is the result of attainment, and is not of natural, but recent growth. At 18 she was extremely bashful, and declared then, before her debut, that she was convinced that she would never be able to enter a drawing-room full of people with ease. Her present social successes prove how mistaken she was in her judgment of herself. In a word, says the writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, Rachel Sherman is a girl of intellectual and artistic capabillties, of charming presence and manner, and with a disposition and heart so good and helpful that she is loved and admired by all who know her,

The marriage of Lieut, Rennie Pierre Schwerin, U. S. Navy, and Miss Mary Elilcott, of Baltimore, was an event of much social interest which took place on Saturday, Oct. 3L. It was a purely Naval wedding, all the officers assisting being in full-dress uniform. Dr. Isaac Lee Nicholson, soon to be ordained Bishop of Milwaukee, officiated. Dr. Nicholson is brother-in-law of the bride, and left his Philadelphia parish for Baltimore in order to obtain permission from Eishop Paret to officiate on he occasion. The marriage was solemnized at Mount Calvary Church. The Eishop were vestzents handsomely embroidered in cream-colored silks, the cape fastened with a clasp of gold and precious stones, and the entire outfit being the gift of the ladies of St. Marks, his former parish in Philadelphia. He also were a cross of gold and ewels presented by a cicrical society in the same | ready "; and then, as if answering to roll-onl, recity. The Bishop's ring of amethyst, containing the seal of the State in gold, was sent to Dr. Nicholson by a prominent Baltimore lady. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Nicholson and a popular belle in place. A wife and three daughters are left to

Mrs. McClellan, widow of the late Gen. George Bullock, jr., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 24th N. Y B. McClellan, and her daughter Mary, arrived in New York last week from a two years' absence abroad, the Summers being spent in London and the Winters in Tanglers or the south of Europe. It is probable that the widow and her daughter may take a house for the senson in New York. During their sojourn in London Mrs. and Miss McClellan were warmly received at the homes of many of the | Mobile. For a time he conducted a weekly newsnobility while the guests of Lady Heathcote Amory at "Knightshayes," her country seat at Tiverton. The speech of Gen. Dan Macauley at the Reunion of his old regiment (11th Ind.) at Indianapolis is considered by the newspapers as a gern. After hearing this speech it is little wonder that his old comrades thought the General should occupy a

higher position under Government than he now childs, Co. -, 14th Jowa, and afterward Captain does, and recommended him by a unanimous vote of U.S. colord troops. Capt. Childs served in the turist)-Strikes me you don't know much | does, and recommended him by a unanimous vote | about farmin'. They say you poured bilin' for Commissioner of Pensions. It would hardly water down a hen's throat the other day to have been surprising if they had on the impulse of the moment have named him for the Presidency. Gen. Macauley is now the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington. Lieut. John C. Fremont, U. S. Navy, son of the

great Pathfluder, and Lieut, Lawrence, grandson of "Don't Give-up-the-Ship" Lawrence, dined together one day last week. Both young men are said to possess qualities which made their ancestors famous.

23 with the heantiful and impressive coremonies of the G.A.R. by A. W. Dodge Post, 44 of which he was a member. The deceased was honored and

Gen. Henry W. Slocum has just been visiting loved by all who knew him. Atlanta, a city that was surrendered to him by the Mayor 27 years ago. With a son of that official, Col. Lowndes Calhoun, Gen. Sieeum has now examined the spot on which the authority of the Federal forces was then recognized, and many was a member of Hamilton Post, 314, being most neidents of the affair were pleasantly discussed. Miss Emma Conner is a heroine. Her father died for the flag of her country, and she recently de- TRIBUNE were the papers of his cho clared her intention of following his illustrious example should it be necessary. Miss Conner is a teacher in the public school of Clark Township, near Crawfordsville, Ind. Not long ago a United his regiment at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was States flag was raised over the school-house with suitable ceremonies. The flag was found on Friday morning, Oct. 23, torn from the staff, which was broken. Miss Conner suspected that Frank Null, who had previously given her trouble, had a hand in tearing down the flag, and she boldly accused him of the desceration. He acknowledged that he and two other men-James Slater and Walter Clark | Amherst, N. Y., two years as Tax Collector, four -were concerned in the act of vandalism. Miss Conner then saw the other men and, after making a flimsy excuse for their action, they frankly declared that they had hired Null to tear the flag Swormville Cemetery. He leaves a wife and 10 had climbed up from the opposite side. Of over the school-house again. The news spread rapidly, and at night a large crowd gathered at the five children, the youngest being six years. The chool-house, some determined that the flag should pall-hearers were all old soldiers, as was also the go up and others that it should not. The debate grew heated and there was prospect of a fight. whom I had met for the first time on the sum- Then Miss Conner arose and informed the assemmit of an Egyptian pyramid bore the same blage, with great positiveness, that she was going and has gone from us, we trust, to the inheritan to get a new staff, and if nobody dared help her nail it up and unfurt the flag, she would do it herself. She said her father was a soldier and died in the defense of the flag, and she would die if need Rowlee, Co. G. Ist Pa. (Buckinils), aged 70. Combe in order to keep the flag floating over the school-house. The growd thereupon dispersed, and the brave school-teacher has given the names of those implicated in the affair to the Grand Jury tracted while in the service, B. S. Lanham, Co. to be indicted for malicious trespass. to be indicted for malicious trespass,

Commodore Perry's statue at Cleveland, O., had acquired such a heavy coating of smoke and soot ber of Rebeens. All these organizations, to-as to render it unsightly, and it was scrubbed re-gether with Col. Nodine Post, 140, Champaign, atcently, which had the effect of making it look worse Joash-All right, then. Gimme a saucerful. than ever. The black came off, but the smudge I deepened in the shadows. The brave old sailor A. Coombs, lst Mc Cav., aged 54.

never did a mean thing in his life, yet the authorities of Claveland are talking of giving his statue a coat of whitewash.

Dr. Howard E. Ames, of the United States Navy. who accompanied the expedition which found Gen. Greely's ill-starred party at Cape Sabine, likes to tell this story of the rescue: He was among the men who first entered the but in which the survivors were, and he saw the commander, almost dead with starvation, reading the burial service over one who had already expired. "As soon as I saw tim," says the Doctor, " I offered him nourishment, which most men, under the circumstances, would have eagerly seized upon. But Greely said: 'No. Doctor, I can wait. There is a man who needs your assistance." Turning, I saw a man in one corner just about breathing his last. It was Connell. His pulse was gone, and I do not think he could have lived an hour. But the nourishment had its effect and he pulled through."

John P. Myers, Commander of W. Crary Post, 7. Springville, N. Y., is a candidate for the County Clerkship of Erie County, N. Y. A local paper a s of him, that he has always been found true to Miss Rocks (an heiress) -Do you really and | the people; he has done more for the soldier boys than any other man in the County; he was the means of securing the fine monument that stands in our Park; the people know that he has made us one of the best Presidents of the village, and have kept him in that espacity for several years; he exercised the best of judgment while President of the Board of Education; he has done more than any other man to further the best interests for the town in which he resides; he will receive one of the largest votes ever given a County official; a prominent Democrat says that his majority in Concord will be 100, and the people want a man that is dean, and not a politician.

Investigators have discovered that the man with the mild blue eye is the man for deeds of daring and general heroism. Grant, Thomas, and Custer are cited as illustrative examples. If the writer remembers, Grant had a gray eye; he does not assert this positively, but the few times he met him face to face, he thinks that there was a steely-glitter which could only come from a gray eye. He does not make the assertion that Grant had gray eyes, but he thinks he did. Grant leaned on the mantelpiece of the White House one day when in conversation with the writer, looked him square in the eyes, and if remembrance goes for anything, I would say that Grant had gray eyes, or else they were of a color bordering upon the gray. Grank was a companionable person, and his rank did not sievate him above the ordinary citizen. The writer has had the supreme privilege of having the "Great Captain" stop and shake hands with him on the Avenue, ask after his health, as though it was a matter of public concern, etc. He was not like some of the persons who filled the Chair after him, well-known style. Wine, Webster punch, and for he could be seen any day on the Avenue while other fluids were not lacking in quantity as well as he was President of this Great Nation, and if there were any assassins about he cared little for them. Harrison is the only man since Grant who has boldly walked the streets of Washington. Both of Gen. Grant was a model American citizen, and Miss Rachel Ewing Sherman, the flances of Dr. President Harrison comes as near filling his shoes Paul Thorndyke, was the favorite daughter of her as can be done. Gen. John C. New, United States Consul-Gen-

MUSTERED OUT.

GODMAN.—At Columbus, O., Oct. 4, Geo. J. II., Todman, aged 83. Geo. Godman entered the service May 4, 1861, as Major of the 4th Ohlo. He bemoted to a Colonelcy May 22, 1863. For gallans and meritorious services during the war he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, March 3, 1865. He resigned July 28, 1863, on account of battle, He was Auditor-General of the State of Ohio for eight years, and was the intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, and ex-Sonator Thurman. Col. Godman's grandfather was a Captain in Washington's army and was wounded Monmouth, and his father served under Gen. Meiga in the war of 1812.

BROWN,-At Albion, N. Y., Oct. 21, Gen. Joseph R. Brown. He entered the service June 29, 1840, as Assistant Surgeon, and on July 4, 1861, he became Major-Surgeon. June 30, 1882, he was promoted to tenant-Surgeon, and he reached the rank of olonel-Surgeon Jan. 24, 1886. He was retired from duty on July 26, 1866. He was, on March 13, 1865, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for fulth ful and meritorious services during the war. On ces at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, where the cholera epidemic was raging, he was brevettes Brigadier-General. His services during the war were with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland. From 1873 to the date of his rement in 1886 he was President of the Medical

Examining Board in New York. BURNHAM.—At Springfield, Mass., Oct. 2, Alfred V. Burnham. Comrade Burnham enlisted in Co. C. lat Conn. Cav., in 1861, and served three years rising to the rank of First Lieutenant, A man of aunted courage, he was among the first to respond at the call for a "forlorn hope," and in its mal wanderings, during the closing hours of his life, his mind reverted to those scenes of peril. A short time before he expired, partially rising from his pillow, he said, "Teil the com peated his name. And these were the last words of this true patriot and faithful Christian. He was a member of E. R. Wilcox Post, and were his highly-prized G.A.R. badge to his final resting

BULLOCK.-At Mobile, Ala, recently, Seymou

Comrade Bullock enlisted as a private when 17 years of age; was promoted to Quartermaster ergeant; was severely wounded at the battle of widdle Courthouse, and was mustered out June 19, 1865. After qualifying himself for the practice ried a wealthy lady. He organized and was the first Commander of Glenwood Post. He was Con mander of the Blue and Gray Veterans' Union of paper, styled the Guff City Sentinel. A collection of its poems, entitled "Songs of Summer," has passed into a third edition. He died of a gunshot wound dentally received, at the hands of his friand and former fellow-soldier. He leaves a widow, an adopted daughter, and three brothers. CHIEDS.-Near Adrian, Minn., Oct. 15, of a comjestion of diseases resulting from army service and confinement in Southern prisons, Thomas H. 14th Iowa until, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing,

ned Captain in the colored troops, and served till the end of the war. He was buried by Nathanel Lyon Post, 46, of which he was a mem BOYLE.-Near Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19, the result of an accident, George M. Boyle, Engineer, U. S. N. Comrade Boyle collsted in 1862, and was discharged in 1868. He was thrown from his engine while it was making 50 miles an hour, and received injuries which resulted fatally. He was buried Oct

STANDIFORD. -At Gratiot, O., Sept. 23, of disease

he was taken prisoner, and served six months

rebei prisons. After his exchange he was commis

contracted in Andersonville Prison, Elisha R. Standiford, Co. B. 76th Ohio, and Co. B. 135th Ohio, aged 72. He was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he remained a long time. He of the time Chaplain of the Post. He had been a useful member of the Methodist Protestant Church since 1842. His church paper and THE NATIONAL SMUTH. -At Sodus, N. Y., Oct. 16, of heart disease, Homer B. Smith, Co. D. 4th N. Y. H. A., aged 56 after only three hours sickness. Comrade Smith left his home on the 15th to attend the Reunion of elected Chaplain. On his return home he stoppe to visit a relative, where he was stricken down and brought home dead. He leaves a widow and two

children. His body was taken to Portageville, N. Y., for burial FIRGEL -At Getzville, N. Y., Oct. 24, of cancer in the stomach, John H. Fiegel, Co. A. 6th U. S. He served most of his time as clerk at Headquarters. After the war he served the town of years as Supervisor, and was President of the Ningara and Erie County Insurance Company for

HUNT.-At Florida, N. Y., Oct. 14, James Hunt, Co. C. 168th N. Y., aged 53. He leaves a wife and undertaker.

SNYDER. - At Pittston, Pa., Sept. 27, of paralysis, Joseph Snyder, Co. K. 132d Pa., aged 59. He was an upright man, a good husband, and kind father, of the just. He was a member of Nugent Post, 215, which Post had charge of the funeral cere-

rade Rowlee served three years. He was a member of A. W. Estes Post, 125, and was buried Oct, 17 under the anspices of the Post. LANHAM .- At Urbana, Ill., Oct. 17, of disease conof Black Eagle Post, 129, and was beloved by every member. He was an Odd Fellow, and also a memtended the funeral. He leaves a wife and three

ROWLER,-At Eleven Mile, Pa., Oct. 15, James

Coomes.-At Togus (Me.) Hospital, Oct. 6, Israel